

THE  
F L O V V E R  
DE LVCE  
Planted in England.

OR  
A short Treatise and brief  
Compendium, wherein is con-  
tained the true and lively pro-  
nunciation and understand-  
ing of the French  
Tongue.

Compiled by L. du Tertre, Teacher  
of the same.



LONDON,  
Printed by Nicholas Okes, 1619.

THE  
FLOANE

DE PLACE

Printed in England.

OR

A Gentleman's Guide to

Commonwealth, America & con-

tinental Europe, and India, &c.

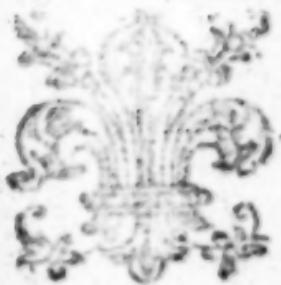
Information for Travellers,

and the like.

Containing a Description of

the several Countries,

RE



LONDON

Printed by Chapman & Hall, 1820.



# TO THE RIGHT

Honorable, FRANCIS; Baron  
of Verulam, Lord Chancelor of  
England, and one of his Ma-  
*iesties most Honorable Princ*  
Councell.

Right Honorable :  
F the true and gen-  
rous affection, where-  
with you ever graced  
them, that any wayes  
laboured the furtherance of the  
publique good; might haue been  
restrained, I had never presumed

A 2 to

*The Epistle.*

to send this rough & vnpolished  
Treatise vnto your Honourable  
view. But your free, and singu-  
lar inclination towards all vertu-  
ous endeauours, hath embold-  
ned mee, to shrowd vnder your  
all warranting protection, this  
small Plant of mine, newly set;  
which otherwise might without  
the shadow of your most graci-  
ous fauour, be suddenly blasted,  
with the ouer violent rayes of  
reproachfull censurings. In it  
selfe, it is vnworthy the least ac-  
ception; yet once watered with  
some few drops of your fauou-  
rable approbation, will, by the  
vertue thereof, grow vp so such  
fruitfulness, that many shall be

Dedicatory.

invited to participate, of the  
sweetnesse, of her fragrant o-  
dour. Vouchsafe then most Ho-  
nourable Lord, to impart the  
least dew of your grace, that of  
it selfe afterwardes, it may shake  
off, the *Cancharides* cleaving vi-  
to it; and flourish by the vertue  
of the beames, of your wonted  
countenance. Towards which  
happinesse (being a stranger) may  
I ascend one step? I shall wed  
my good fortune with your gra-  
cious fauour, and according to  
this, *Virtus laudata crescit, & ho-*  
*bonos alit artes,* be heartened and  
enabled to farre greater matters,  
and therewithall so conforme

A 3 my

*The Epistle. &c.*

my affections, that my desire  
shall runne with the least mool  
uing of your Honourable plea-  
sure.

Insquit or briefe olderson  
ounds perte now to wch shall  
advertisse of his wchng in  
the chayre of learning and  
**Towr Honours,** so  
to the perte of your Mout  
shifw shifw **perpetually**

denoted.  
bow Hest I sgettene wch I  
shuld eynly yow gis  
to guidnes hys yngest yng  
**Lau: du Terme.**

ed. 'tis gittene wch I  
hus honeste ed. wch ipe  
firste gittene wch ipe  
omnion of his hys  
**To**

via. — A.

# The Flower de Luce, Planted in England.

Here are in the French tongue but two and twenty letters, divided  
into { Vowels, a e i o u, y. Greek;  
and { Cōsonants, b c d f g h l m n p q r s t z x.  
Consonants are subdivided.  
into { Mutes, b c d f g h p q s t x z.  
and { Liquids, l m n r.

The French tongue hath no k, but in stead of it, we put qu, which sounds like k.

A mutu, is never pronounced before any consonant, neither in one word, nor sundry, unless it begins the syllable. Except onely f, which is alwaies and every where pronounced & stayed upon, before you pronounce the next following. Except also c, in this word auec.

Item s, is alwaies pronounced in these words pins, lors, with their compounds.

A Liquid is alwaies and every where pronounced

## The Flower de Luce,

*pronounced: Except l, in few places as I will shew hereafter.*

### Of the Vowels, their pronunciation and properties.

A, Must be pronounced fully and with an open mouth, as in these English wordes, all, hall, talke, stall, &c.

A, à Being alone, not noted above, is very long, and a verbe; noted is a preposition, not altogether so long.

E, é, If it be noted above, is called long, for distinctions sake, and in reading is long: it is pronounced as in Latine, me, te, se, &c. or as in the second syllable of studere. English men doe express it well in these wordes, great, break, bread, &c. This é long is found every where.

E, é, Long shortneth always the next syllable going before him.

E, Not noted, being the very last of a syllable is short, and called so; and it produceth always the syllable going next before him. This e short is well expressed and pronounced in the last syllable of welcome, seldom.

E, Not noted plac'd before m or n, joyned with thē, is fully pronounced like a, as entendement, say entendance. If the vowel i goeth immediatly before, most commonly it is joyned with them, and made a thribong, and is pronounced as in  
sbir

## Planted in England.

9

This English word, yes, or yee, both the vowels heard together, as thien, tien, sien, except moyen, moyennant, with very few others, which use will easily teach.

E, Not noted, before any consonant in the beginning or middle of a syllable, is almost pronounced as Englishmen do pronounce their A, but not altogether so broad: It is well pronounced in these wordes, well, very.

I, Is always pronounced like double ee in English, neare and long.

I, Before another vowel, or binselfe, is made a consonant.

O, Is alwaies pronounced roundier than in English.

O, Before m or n, ioyned with them is fully pronounced like double oo in English.

V, Must be pronounced more by vse than by rules, this letter must bee brought out, from the throat, without any helpe either of the tongue or lips, almost as if one would whistle.

V, Before another vowel or binselfe, is made a consonant.

V Before R is most commonly ioyned with the same, and made a consonant, as vray, viure, liure, &c.

V and E are often written after G, but not heard at all: for v betweene g and another vowel

## The Flower de Luce,

*ell, as e or i, is written onely to make the g sound like gamma Greeke: and E betweene G and A, or O, is onely to make that G sound smoothly as wee pronounce it, as guerre, guerit, Guillaume, George; changeant, gemit, gisant, &c.*

*Y Greek doth not differ from the other i, but onely in writing, and in that y Greek is never a consonant.*

*According to c long you must pronounce these letters, b, be, c, ce; d, de, g, ge, p, pe, t, te, the rest not much differing from your English, as f, ef, l, ell, em, en, er, ell, ex, zed. Pronounce, hash, or ash.*

*An apostrophe, is a taken of a reiested vowel.*

*An apostrophe is done or made betweene the articles le and la, and Noues beginning with a vowel.*

*Likewise this Pronome que; the coniunction si, and words beginning with a vowel.*

*There is also an apostrophe made, when some short end's a word and the next beginn's with another vowel, but it is in speaking onely.*

*Item, in this word u'amye, in stead of ma amye, &c.*

## Of Diphthongs, with their proaunciation.

*Ai, or ay, is alwaies pronounced like c long. If*  
*mer*

## Mantled in England.

5

m or n followeth in the same syllable; then it is almost drowned and smothered with the first beth  
betwene the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth.

Except also the first preterite of the Indicative mood of the first coniugation, which is pronounced drawing towards, a, in English.

Item, if another vowel doth follow, the three vowels are heard almost distinctly, the a being pronounced almost like e, as gaye, gayete.

Au Is pronounced like o, long.

Ei both the vowels are heard together, i, being a little produced.

Eu Both vowels heard together almost like ew in Andrew, few.

Ie Both heard and pronounced together, Englishmen pronounce it well in uttering this word yec, or yea.

Oi is pronounced like double wa in English, except moyne, poigne, poignet, oignor, and the tenses of the verbe ouir.

If m or n doth follow, pronounce it like wi in English; if another vowel followeth, like oy in English, except the imperfects of all the Indicative moods, which doe end in oyc where the vowel e is not heard at all, and written but in few Authors.

Ou, Like oo in poole, hooke.

## The Flower de Luce,

*Vi.* Both vowels, are heard distinctly in one syllable,

Two prickes above a vowel doth separate the same from being a diphong.

## Of Triphongs,

*The Triphongs are,*

*Aou, as souff, laout.*

*Eau, as beau, yeau, morceau,*

*Eoi, as reoir, feoir,*

*Oeu, as oeuf, coeur, soeur.*

*Vei, as cueillir, orgueilleux,*

*Veu, as gueux, rigueur.*

In all which, the first vowel is not heard, but are pronounced as diphongs : the following, as  
Ici, as vieille.

Ieu, as Dieu, lieu, mieux,

Oei, as oeyl, oeyillet.

Oui, as despouillier, potaillets, are all pronounced in one syllable, and all the vowels heard together.

The curious Reader may finde some more, both Diphongs and triphongs, but in so few words and so little used, that it had been more troublesome than necessarie, to reburfe them.

## Of Consonants and their peculiarities.

*C, c With a dash underneath, is pronounced*

*like*

## Planted in England.

7

**L**ike s, as françoy say, françoy,  
which Is pronounced like , sh, in english, or,  
chien chemin, say, shien shemin. Except cho-  
lere chorde melancholie, &c.

**D** In the words end, if it bee pronounced by  
reason of the vowel following, is pronounced as T.

**D** After the letter a, in the beginning of a  
word, is quite mute, as aduanage aduenir, say,  
ayantage avehir.

**G** Before, n, in meire french words, is smo-  
thered in the mouth between the flat of the tongue  
and the roofe of the mouth, according to the ita-  
lian in these words, il magnanimo seignore.  
english men do express it well in oyson.

**G** Before c, or i, as the consonant, i, as ge-  
nir, say, iemir.

**H** Is a letter unely in meire french wordes.  
Except few which vse will teach.

**L** Before another consonant in the middle of  
any disfollome word: especially if c, d, t, z, z,  
goe after it, bee it a word of one fyllable or more,  
as, uz, say, iz, fault, say, faut. Except q, and g.

**L** After o is changed into u, as sol, mol, say  
fou mou, &c. Except vn esclu sol.

**L** Being double after any dipthong, whereof  
the vowell, i, is the last, is pronounced between  
the flat of the tongue and the roofe of the mouth,  
as if they were both smothered, and another, i,

## The Flower de Luce,

should follow them. Likewise when single i, y, ou, ub before, as batailler babiller. Except ville toille cauillation village, &c.

M In the latter end of a word or fillable is changed into N, as compte nom, say non, comptes.

N In the fillables end is pronounced round, as if there were a, g, mme after it.

N Between e, and, r, in verbs of the plural number and the third person, is not pronounced.

N In the words end, the next beginning with a vowel, is doubled in speaking and reading, as mon ame, say mon name mon mestre.

R If it be doubled is very long, as mon matry, la guerre n'est guere honne.

S Being single between two words, is also pronounced like z, unless it begins the word or fillable.

S Before another consonant in words derived from the Latin is most commonly pronounced.

In more French words seldom.

S After c short, in monosyllables end, if the next word begins with a consonant, it makes the said c, short, long.

Likewise s, in the middle of a word and not pronounced, produceth the fillable.

T Before i is pronounced like c.

T Is never pronounced in the conjunction et, ou, que.

X In

## Planted in England.

X In the words end is pronounced like X.

Z After c short makes it always long.

S, X, Z, in the pronouncing doo not differ much.

Any consonant ending a word, (if the next following beginneth with a vowel) is pronounced so fully, that it seemeth to be added to the word following, so that a stranger thinkes a whole sentence to be but one word, if he heares it read, or spoken: yea we are so curios to speake neatly, that sometimes we put a consonant betwix two vowels, especially betwene a and o n'y va on pas, say, n'y.vation pas, and such others that reading will sometimes yeelds The which a little use will teach. Therefore I would wish thy learner not to bee so curios as first, for feare hee grow absurd. Thus much for the pronunciation, which if it be well observed, one cannot choos but to make profit of it, and reade perfect frenche.

## Of Nownes, declensions and genders.

There are three genders in frenche, called  
Marnes, and only knowne by their articles,  
and declined only by them, And all nouns  
in frenche clasqu in either of these three

The articles are determinate  
for things. le { Masculine.  
determinate. la { Feminine.

The

*Ther which do signify as much as this englysh word, the.*

*for things vn- $\{\}$ vn {Masc.*

*determined. {vne {Fem.*

*which signifieth as much as; 2, or one.*

*in englysh. All which I reduce into two, to wit, he, and is, because the two others, haue but their Nominative case of their owne, and are declined with he, and is, or indeede may bee reduced all into he, being double in all casen saving the Nominative, as for example,*

### Singul. Nominat.

Je	{	Nom. les.
Genit. du, de d'.		Genit. des.
Dat. a, au.	{	Dat. aux.
Acc. { as boire.		
Voc. { after you.	{	
Abl. { shall have.		for both genders.

Numbers are two, cases thres, the accusatiue is like the Nominatiue, the vocatiue onely with aduerbe o, the ablative is like the genitiue, and sometimes like the Nominatiue, these particles, par, aucc, going before: as par le, aucc le, in both numbers and genders.

Sing. Nom. le La.

Genit.

Genit. de la.

Dat. à la.

Accus. la.

Vocat. o la.

Ablat. de la, par la, succ la.

*Plur.* Nom. les.

Genit. des.

Dat. aux, &c.

*Sing.* Nom. vng.

Genit. d' vng. *Plur.* deux, trois,

Dat. à vng. *Quatre.* &c,

*Sing.* Nom. vne.

Genit. d' vne. *Plur.* Cinq, or,

Dat. à vne. *Six, trois quarts.*

*Sing.* Nom. le liure.

Genit. du liure.

Dat. au liure,

*Plurall.*

Nom. les liures.

Genit. des liures.

Dat. aux liures.

*The rest of the cases as I said before.*

*Sing.*

Nominative la table.

Genit.

The Flower de Luce,  
Genit. de la table,  
Dat. a la table. Cl

Flower de la table.

Plurall. v

Nominas. les tables,

Genit. des tables.

Dat. aux tables, &c.

*The Plurall is made of the singular only by adding the letter s.*

Except they haue x, s, or z, to the singular, for they are knowne only by their articles, and such ones, are most commonly derived from the Latin, ending in ious.

IItem, Englyssh nomes ending in l, which makes their plurall by putting u, before l, and x, after it as.

S.N. le cheual. Nom. les cheualx.  
Gen. du cheual. Plur. Gen. des cheualx.  
Dat. au cheual. Dat. aux cheualx.

Sing. N. l'homme. N. les hommes.  
Gen. de l'homme. Plur. Gen. des hommes.  
Dat. a l'homme. Dat. aux hommes, &c.  
*After this manner are all Nomnes whatsoever declined, only by their articles.*

### Of Genders.

Genders being but two, such nomnes as are

Masculine

Masculine in Latine, are Masculine in French;  
Feminine in Latine, are Feminine in French;  
Neuters in Latine, are most commonly Masculine in French, few of them are Feminines.

Note that names of trees and coimes, are all Masculine; except onely vne maille.

Names of fruys and regions, are all Feminine.

Names of cities, sometimes Masculine, sometimes Feminine.

Adiectives, Particiles, Supines of the Masculine gender, are made Feminine, by adding eftort: as aymé aymée, hardy hardie, parlant parlante: except few ending in esu, which chang au into lle; as beau beille, nouveau nouuelle.

There are some Adiectives, that their Feminine are all alike with their Masculine, and are onely knowne by their articles: such are for the most part derived from the Latines endins in us, as doctus, purus, iustus, say le docte, la docte, le pure, la pure, le iuste, la iuste: wherein the article is the gender.

### Of Diminutives.

Diminutives end always in one of these syllables, au, in, et, or else eue: Sometimes they

are described by this word petit, as loup leuier maison maisonette, vn homme, vn petit homme, vn petit lire, vn liuer.

Because there is some affinitie and Sympathie betweene the French and the Latine, and that the learned might easilier make and invent some good French, let him note those rules following, the which though in some they may erre, yet will helpe the stranger very much.

Note that Nounes in the Latine ending in a, are changed into French, by changing that a into an e short, as musa terra patria, say muse terre patrie, &c.

as.

Ending in as are made French, by changing as into é long, as pictas, charitas, garrulitas, say pieté, charité.

io.

Ending in io, are made French by adding n after io, as generatio, propagatio, dominatio, say generation, propagation, domination, alteration.

mentum.

Ending in mentum, are made French by taking away um, as elementum, firmamentum, say element, firmament.

us.

Ending in us, are made French by changing us

us into e shert, as purus, castus, doctus, say  
pure, docte, chaste.  
iosus.

Ending in iosus, are made French changing  
iosus into icuz, as curiosus, gratiiosus, say,  
curieux, gracieux.

When former French men will aske, or in any  
Kinde signifie the part of something, they alwaies  
use the genitive case, as donné moy du pain,  
vous auré de l'argent, de la chair, du boiu.  
The which English men doe expresse, with this  
word some; and when they signifie the whole they  
use the Accusative or the Nominative case,  
where English men say, the, as le vin, le boiu,  
the wine, &c. French men do always put the sub-  
stance before the accident, as vin blanc, pain  
biss. Except bon mauvais, petit beau, which  
are indifferent.

Item, French men talking of playes and  
games, use the Dative case, as jouer a la paul-  
me, aux dez, &c.

### Of comparisons.

Degrees of Comparison are three, to wit,  
the Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

The Comparative is framed of the Positive, by  
putting plus before it: Likewise the Compara-

*Note, by putting tres before it you make it  
Beau, plusbeau, tresbeau; do, which makes  
Belle, plusbelle, tresbelle.*

*And so are all Nouns compared, likewise  
Aduerbs of Qualities that in Latine are com-  
pared: Except those following which are irregular,  
bon, mauuais, petit, with their Feminines, and  
are thus compared.*

*Bon, meilleur, or plusbon, tresbon.*

*Mauuais, pire, or plusmauuais, tresmauuais.*

*Petit, moindre, or pluspetit, trespetit.*

*Bonne meillure, or plus, &c.*

*Mauaise, pire, or plus, &c.*

*Petite, moindre, pluspetite, trespetite, &c.*

*Such prepositions as in Latine are compared,  
are also compared in French, but that is only in  
the comparatives, they want a superlatine, as ou-  
ltre pres, (ultra prope) say pluspres, plusou-  
ltre, but not tresoultre.*

*These Particples, bien, beaucoup, trop,  
par-trop, before any Comparatives, is as much  
as in Latine longe and melius.*

### Of Pronounes.

*Pronounes have cases, genders and numbers;  
of Pronounes some are demonstrative, some pos-  
sessives, some Relatifs, and some Genitiles. De-  
monstrating*

*monstratine are, ie or moy, tu or toy, soy il luy  
in the Masculine, elle, ee, ceste, celle, in the Fæ-  
minine: to which cestuy and celuy may bee ad-  
ded.*

*Possessives are twofold,* { *Absolutely,  
and Relatively.*

*Absolute Possessives are mon, ton, soni  
Masculine: ma, ta, sa. Fæminine. And in the  
plurall number, mes, tes, ses, for both genders;  
and nostre, vostres, which serue also for both  
genders: In the plurall nos, vos, which are de-  
clined in oblique cases, with the article of the  
Masculine gender, for that they haue none at  
all in the Nominative cases.*

*Possessives relatively are, mien, tien, sien;  
In the Masculine. Mienne, tienne, sienne.  
Fæminine: nostre, vostre, for the plurall adds  
only the letter s.*

*Relatives qui, que, en, y, &c. with their  
compounds, to which addes the articles le, la.*

*Gentiles are described by circumloquition of  
these, nostre, vostre, quel, and the article des,  
as de quel païs est vous? du vostre. Estes vous  
de notre païs.*

48      The Flower de Luce,  
Declension of Demonstratives.

Sing. Nom. ic, or moy.      { nouz.

Gen. de moy.      { Plur. denous.

Dat. a moy.      { a nous.

The like in all the rest, onely that we say me, te, se, in the Accusative case, as moy, toy, soy.

Nostre and vostre have an article before them: as le nostre, la vostre.

These Pronommes cestuy, ceste, celuy, celle, are often composed with these particles, cy and la: as destuyey, cestuy-la. Cy signifies nearness of place; la, distance: as cecty, cela, shin, that: voicy, voyla, see here, see there.

When occasion serveth, we use de, a, au, to the plurall number: as leur de leur, leurs de leurs, a leurs.

We say cest in stead of ce, if the word following begineth with a vowell: as cest homme, cest engin, &c.

Certaine Observations.

First, there is no article before a Pronomme; but a Pronomme before a Nomme is in stead of his article.

a. Ic tu il, moy toy tuy, though all om in signification, yet they differ in places: ic, tu, il, (in the Plurall ilz) are alwaies put before the verbs expressing and signifying a thing: but in questions

questions they follow the same: as ie dict, ie  
faict, dict il? faict il? Moy, toy, luy, (in the  
prival number culy) are never put before a verb:  
If they bee, they are used like in stead of a No-  
minating, otherwise they are of themselves and  
moy qui languy, &c.

3. We usse me, te, se, instead of a moy; a  
toy, a luy, but before verbs only: as il me  
parle, il m'appartient, &c. And after verbs  
we say moy: we say moy, dict moy, parlez  
luy, &c. shewyngh as after the English.

4. This Prononne soy, will alwaies bee the  
last word of his sentence: as il emporte tout a-  
vec soy. But instead of it, we usse se: as il sem-  
ploye, il se recommande, we say also, il kont  
tout commun entre culy.

5. Moy, toy, luy, have sometimes af-  
ter them this word meisme, as moy mesme,  
luy meisme, which is as much as selfe in Eng-  
lish, as hee himselfe, &c.

6. Cecy, cela, are sometimes divided af-  
ter: as ce cousteau cy est mien, ce liueda,  
est tien, &c.

### Of Possessives.

These being twofold: man, ton, son, are  
always put before the thing possessed: as man  
tere, ton pere, Mien, sien, sien, after the  
same:

20      The Flower de Luce,

same : as celiure est tien, cela est mein, as the plurall number they make onely mes, tes, ses, boz, voz, nostres, vostres.

Note that we use very often mien and mienné, instead of me: as a la mienné volonté que: vn mien amy. Likewise mon, ton, son instead of ma, ta, sa; but this before Nounes beginning with a vowel, and it is onely to avoide a gaping; as mon ame: ton enfant. We say also a moy, a toy, a luy, and mien, indifferently: as ce luire est a moy, ce cousteau est tien,  
etc.

Of Relatiues.

210 Relatiues in generall are nine; le, la, qui, en, y, lequelle, laquelle, iceluy, icelle, which are declinéd as proper Nounes: as qui, de qui, a qui; &c. Iceluy makes in the plurall icelux; icelle, icelles.

Note that le and la before Nounes are articles, and before Verbes they are relatiives: as l'ameurex se fasche mais l'amy, l'appaise: In the first it is an article, in the second a relative. Item, le mien ne l'apporte.

2. Y, and en, are relatiives of places, but en in both of place and noun: as je men vay en Angleterre, ie n'en ay point. Likewise in this le roye est il a la court, ouy il y est, il n'y est point;

point ; y allez vous ?

3. Y is a relative of time when it is joined with the verbe habeo, through all moods and tenses : as il y a, il y auoit, il y auray, &c.

4. Y, and en, sometimes are both together; whereof the first relates the noun, the other the place, or time : as la cereuoise est en bon mar-  
ché en Angleterre, car il y en a beaucoup.

### Of Verbes.

Verbes are Actives and Passives, and are conjugated with Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons.

Coniugations, some Authors make three, some five, some sixe, and all little enough for the understanding of all the Verbes. In three, some irregular Verbes are made regular. In five, some irregular are comprehended within the rules. Corgraue onely, in his short rules in the end of his dictionary, sheweth more then all the rest, having a table for the coniugating therof, and all the irregulars set downe at length : very profitable for every learner to reade.

### Coniugations are four.

The first is whose Infinitive ends in er, the Preterperfect in é : as cuer, tué, loger, logé.

The second is, whose Infinitive ends in ir, the Preterfect in y : as punir, puby, amalgir, amagry.

The third is, whose Infinitive ends in oir : as veoir, concepuoir, their presentes in eu : as veu, concédu, croise, creu.

The fourth is, whose Infinitive ends in re, the diploing si, or one of these letters, u, d, p, t, w some other consonant going before: as faire complaire, viure, rompre, which make their Preterperfect in ay : as fay, complay, or else au : as vescis, rompu, &c.

Some make theirs in is : as prendre, comprendre, pris, compris.

These two Verbes iay and ie suis, are Verbes Auxiliars, without whose help no other Verbe can be throughout conjugated. The first is for Verbs Actives, the 2. for Verbs Passives, as i ay is used in Actives, so is ie suis for Passives both most necessarie to be learned exactly, and perfectly by any that will make any profit in the French tongue.

Modes are five onely. The Indicative, the Imperative, Optative, Concessive, Infinitive.

Tenses, the Indicative hath sixe, because there is two preperfect tenses.

The first is, vsed when we speake of the time that is past but a little while agoe, or else of the time wheras both parties doe know, or vsually spe-

ken of before, otherwise some of these particles, hier dernierement, adonec, donc, lors, alors, desis, aujourdhuy maintenant, and such like are expressed: and it is most properly denoted of the present tense; for the second in all verber is composed of the verbs auxiliar, and the last Supin.

The Imperative hath but one tense, and the same as in Latin it wanteth the first person of the singular number.

The Operative hath five tenses, but if it were to be curious, here shall finde many tenses expressed two maies, the which is longer to rehearse then profitable to learne, and most easie to be gotten by reading, being not much differing from the rest: as the present of this mood may be framed, or rather be the same with the present of the Indicative mood, only putting the wishing signe before it, and e shortly after i.

The Subiunctive also hath many tenses double, and also the same with the Operative, changing only the signes. The Subiunctive differs nothing from the Indicative but only by the signe.

The Infinitive moods, as in Latine, consisteth of two tenses, Particles, Gerunds, Supines & Future.

## Of the formation of the Moodes.

*Because the dictionary teacheth but the infinitive of every verbe : The indicative mood in the first conjugation is framed out of the infinitive, onely by taking away the letter, r, and adding the pronome ic before it, as aymer louer effracer parler, which make i'ayme, ie loue, i'effrace, ie parle.*

*Out of the present tense of the indicative mood, we make the imperative, by taking away the pronome, ie; and it remaines enseigne parle, which signifieth, teach thou, speake thou: and this, not onely in the first, but in all verbes and coningations. The third person is made of the third of the present, of the indicative mood, onely putting que, before the pronome il.*

*The plurall number, is made of the plurall of the same sense, taking away the pronome in the first and 2. person, and putting que to the third.*

*The true willing mood is made of the present of the indicative by adding roie after it, and, o, volontiers, before, us ic parle, o, que volontier ic parle roye. In other senses we say, pleust a dieu que, or, dieu voulle que, or, a la mienne volonte que &c.*

*The Subjunctive mood is made of the present of the indicative, by putting before it one of these, veu que, combien que, encor que, quand,*

si, through all tenses, and doth not differ from the indicative in no tenses, but only by the signe, as parler enseigner, aymer lire, makē in the coniunctive moode vñ que ic parle, i'enseigne, i'ayme, ie ly, &c.

Thus are the mōodes framed throughout all verbes and conjugations.

### Of the Tenses.

The imperfect of the indicative mode in all conjugations, ends alwaies in oye, as ie parle, ie parloye, ie ly, ie lisoye, ie promet, ie promette : only putting s before oye in the second conjugation, as ie dy, ie disoie, ie conduy, ie conduisoy, ie basty, ie bastissoye.

The first perfect of the first conjugation end's always in ay, and is made of the present by changing e short into ay, as, ie parle, ie parlay, i'enseigne i'enseignay.

The 2. perfect ends alwaies in ē long. The which is made of the present tense, by changing ie, into the verbe auxiliar, iay, and making the e short, long, as i'ayme, ie parle, makes in the preterite, iay aymé, iay parle.

The plusperfect in all verbes and conjugations, is alwaies the same with the second perfect, only changing the present of the verbe auxiliar, into the imperfect, as iay aymé, iauoye aymé iay basty

basty i'auoie basty, &c.

The future tense in all verbes and coniugaciō, ends in ray, and it is made of the present, as  
je parle ic parlary, ic basty ic bastiray ic permet ic permetray, ic fay ic fairay : ic ly ic li-  
liray, ic croy ic croyray.

The optative mood as it is befores said, is made of the indicative, by putting roic after it, as bastyr  
o que volontiers ic bastiroic, but it failes to dormir, which makes in the indicative mood,  
ic dors, in the optative, o que volontiers ic dor-  
mioic.

The imperfect of the operating mōdes of the first  
coniugaciō, framis it selfe of the first perfect of  
the indicative mood, by changing y-grecq into  
sic, as ic parlay i'enseignay i'symay mak's  
Dieu vucille que ic parlaſſe, que i'enseig-  
nasse que i'aymasſe. And in all other coniuga-  
tions, it is made onely by adding sic, after the  
same first perfect, as ic basty ic ly, or fey, ic leu-  
des mak's, Dieu vucille que ic bastisſe faſſe

The perfect for the most part is all one with  
the perfect of the indicative mood, changing onely  
the indicative mood of the verbe auxiliar into  
the operating, as iay ayme, iay basty iay mis,  
de maky. Ricust a Dieu que iayc ayme, que  
iaie basty que iaie mis, &c.

Likewiſe putt the imperfect of the the operating  
mōdes

mood of the verbe auxiliar before aymer parle pris leu basty; you shall have the plus perfect: for the perfect and plus perfect of any mood or coniugation is all one, changing only the verb auxiliar.

The singular of the future tense of this mood, is all one with the present of the indicative mood, only putting the signe before, you have the optative mood: but in the plural number we add the vowel i, before o, and the consonant next to bess before, au deus parlons nous eschuiions doe make, nous parlions nous eschuiions, &c. Throughout all coniugations. Except faire which mak's face, with few others of the fourth coniugation. Of the Substantive and Infinitive we have sufficiently spoken.

The preterite of the infinitive mood is the same, with the second preterite of the Indicative mood, putting the infinitive of the verbe auxiliar before w, as iay aymer, iay basty, iay fay, doe make, auoir aymer, auoit basty auoir fay, or faict, &c.

Of the participle we wil speake of, at large hereafter.

The Gerund in di, in Latin is expressed in french, by putting the article de before the infinitive of the same verb, as aymer d'aymer bastir, debastir.

The Gerund ending in do, in Latin, is expressed

The Flower de Luce,  
pressed by putting en before the participle, as ay-  
mant, en aymant bastissant, en bastissant.

The Gerund ending in dum, is expressed by  
putting pour before the infinitive, as aymer,  
pour aymer, bastir, pour bastir.

The Supine in Latin ending in um, is ex-  
pressed by the infinitive of the same verbo, and  
some other tense that best besis the time, going  
before, throughout all coniugations.

The second Supine of the first coniugation ends  
always in t long, as ayme parlé promené en-  
seigné, with the tense that best besis the time.

### The second Coniugation.

Such verbes as have ir, in the infinitive mood,  
have y, in the preterperfect, as bastir, iay basty  
amortir, iay morty. Take away the letter r,  
from the infinitive mood, and put the pronoun  
ie before, you have the present of the indicative  
mood, as bastir, ie basty, amaignir, iamagry  
punir, ie puny.

There are some verbes ending in ire, that may  
be well reckoned in this coniugation, as lire dire,  
from the which having taken away re, and put  
the

the prouant ic before, doe make ic dy, ie ly, b<sup>m</sup>  
 that some of them make their second perfect in  
 eu: as iay, leu, the which use will soone get.  
*The Infinitive dormir, makes ic dor, in the pre-  
 sent of the Indicative mood, and dormoye in the  
 imperfect.*

*The imperfect of this Coniugation is made of  
 the present, adding floye: as ie puny, ie pu-  
 nissloy, bastir, ie bastifloye.*

*The first preterit differs nothing from the  
 present, in the first person, but in the rest it dif-  
 fers.*

*The third person of this tense is framed of the  
 first, by adding s, and t.*

*The first of the plurall number, is made of the  
 second of the singular, by adding mes after it.  
 The second, by adding tes. The third is made  
 of the first of the singular, by adding rent after it.  
 As is to be seene in the Coniugations.*

### The third Coniugation.

*Verbes ending in oit in the Infinitive moods,  
 make their Indicative in oy, taking away t: as  
 veoir, ie veoy, and such as hanc oire doe reict  
 te: as croire, ie croy, boire, ie boy, &c.*

*There are some that haue in the Infinitive  
 voir: as concevoir, appercevoir, which haue*

*in the Indicative mood oy, taking r, from the end, and eu, from the middle, and it remaynes je congooy i' apperoy, etc.*

*Those that haue oir, or airc, makes their present imperfect only adding oy, after the present: as ie voy, ie voyoic, ie croy, ie croioic; ie boy, makes ie beuoic. Those that haue voir in the Infinitive mood make their imperfect taking away the letter r: as conceuoic, ie conceuoy, sperceuoic, i' apperuooy. Except the single verbe vcoir.*

*The first perfect is framed of the present by changing oy into eu: as ie boy, ie beu, ie croy, ie creu, i' apercoy, i' aperceu. Except ie vcoy, which makes ie vey, or ie vy.*

*The second perfect is made of the first perfect, changing the pronomme ie, into the verbe auxiliar iay: as i' aperceu, iay aperceu, ie conceu, iay conceu. Ie vey, makes iay vey.*

*Change iay into i' auoye, it makes the plus-perfekt.*

*The Future tense of them that haue oir in the Infinitive mood, is made by adding ray after the present of the Indicative mood: as ie croy, ie croiray, ie boy, ie boyray. Those that haue voir in the Infinitive mood, change that oir into ray, and it remaynes of sperrevoir, i' apercuray, conceoir, ie conceray.*

*Change*

*Change oir into roye, of verbes that end in  
voir, and you shall have the Optative mood put-  
ting O que volentier before : as conceuoit  
O que volentier ie conceuroie. They make  
their imperfect of the Optative mood, frō the pre-  
sent of the Indicative, adding ve after it : as ie  
conçoy Dieu vucille que ie conçoive. The  
rest according to the former rules. Because this  
conjugation differs so much from the rest, some  
Authors make it altogether irregular : therefore  
referre it to the good teacher, and use.*

*The future tense of this mood is the same  
with the imperfect, if onely you say, or under-  
stand cyapres after ie. I meane of them that end  
in voir, in the Infinitive mood.*

*The Subjunctive is framed according to the  
former rules.*

### The fourth Coniugation.

*Out of the Infinitive mood of this Coniuga-  
tion, thou shalt make the present of the Indica-  
tive, by taking re from them that end in aire :  
as distraire, complaire, faire, doe make ie dis-  
tray, ie complay, ie fay. The which are often  
written with et, after ai : as distraict, com-  
plaint. But is indifferent how it be written.*

*These that have some of the forenamed con-  
sonants before re, lose sometimes some of them  
same*

*same consonants, in the Indicative mood : as cougnoisse, ie cougnoy, prendre, ie prend, or ie prens, permettre, ie permet, viure, ie vy, entreprendre, i' entreprend.*

*The rest of the tenses are framed according to the former Conjugations, saving only that those that have a consonant before re, end hath their preterperfects in y, or ys : as ie pris, i' obmis, iay pris, iay obmis : faire makes ie fey, viure, vesqui. But in these, use and reading is better than any rules.*

### The Coniugation of the two Verbs auxiliar.

I ay, I haue, and ie suis, I am.

*Indicative mood present tense singular,*

I ay,	Nous auons,
tu as,	Plurall. vous auiez,
il a,	ilz ont.

*Imperfet.*

I auoye,	Nous auions,
tu auoies,	Plural. vous auiez,
il auoit.	ilz auoient.

*First perfect.*

I eu,	Nous eusmes,
tu euz,	Plural. vous eustes,
il eust.	ilz eurent.

*Second*

# Planted in England

33

## Second perfect.

I'ay eu, { Nous avouys eu,  
tu as eu, { Plur. vous avez eu,  
il a eu. { Ilz ont eu.

## Plus perfect.

I'avoye eu, { Nous avions eu,  
tu avoys eu, { Plur. vous auiez eu,  
il avoit eu, { Ilz avoient eu.

## The Future tense.

I'auray, { Nous aurons,  
tu auras, { Plur. vous aurez,  
il aura. { Ilz auront.

## Imperative mood.

ayc, { ayons,  
qu'il ait, { Plural. ayez,  
qu'ilz aient.

## Oportune mood.

O que volentiers.

I'auroye, { Nous aurions,  
tu aurois, { Plur. vous auriez,  
il auroit. { Ilz auroient.

## Imperfect singular.

Pleust a Dieu que.

I'eusse, { Nous eussions,  
tu eusses, { Plur. vous eussiez,  
il eust. { Ilz eussent.

D

Per-

## The Flower de Luce,

*Perfect Singular.*

Dieu vucille que

I'aye eu, { Nous ayons eu,  
 tu ayes eu, { Plur. } vous ayez eu,  
 il ait eu. { ilz ayent eu.

*Plus perfect Sing.*

Pleust a Dieu que

I'eusse eu, { Nous eussions eu,  
 tu eusses eu, { Plur. } vous eussiez eu,  
 il eust eu. { ilz eussent eu.

*Futur.*

Dieu vucille que

I'ayc, { Nous ayons,  
 tu ayes, { cy apres { Plur. } vous ayez,  
 il ait, { ilz ayent.

## Coniunctive mood.

*The Subjunctive differs nothing from the Indicative, the signes being taken away, as for example.*

*Present tense singular.*

Combien que

I'ayc, { Nous ayons,  
 tu ayes, { plur. } vous ayez,  
 il ait. { ilz ayent.

*Or so like the Indicative.*

Planted in England.

33

Veu que

T'ay, { Nous avons,  
tu as, { plur. vous avez,  
il a. { ilz ont.

Imperfect singular.

Veu que

T'avoyle, { Nous avions,  
tu avoys, { plur. vous aviez,  
il avoit. { ilz avoient.

Perfect singular.

Encor que

T'aye eu, { Nous ayons eu,  
tu ayez eu, { plur. vous ayez eu,  
il ait eu. { ilz oyent eu.

Plus perf. & singular.

Si

T'avoie eu, { Nous avions eu,  
tu avoies eu, { plur. vous aviez eu,  
il avoit eu. { ilz ovoient eu.

Futur tense.

Quand

Tauray, { Nous aurons,  
tu auras, { plur. vous aurez,  
il aura. { ilz auront.

D 3

Infinit.

*Infinitive moods,  
avoir.*

*Perfect and plus perfect,  
avoir eu.*

*Participle,  
ayant.*

*The rest are framed according to the former  
rules.*

### Indicatiue mood.

*Present tense singular.*

Je suis, { Je suis, { Nous sommes,  
tu es, { plus. { vous êtes,  
il est. { ilz sont.

*Imperfect.*

T estoie, { T estoie, { Nous etions,  
tu estois, { plus. { vous estiez,  
il estoit. { ilz estoient.

*The first perfect.*

Je fu, { Je fu, { Nous fusimes,  
tu fus, { plus. { vous fustes,  
il fust. { ilz furent.

*The second perfect.*

T ay esté, { T ay esté, { Nous avons esté,  
tu as esté, { plus. { vous avez esté,  
il a esté. { ilz ont esté.

## Planted in England.

37

### Plus perfect.

I auoye esté, { Nous avions esté,  
tu avoys esté, { Plurall. } vous aviez esté,  
il avoit esté, { ilz ovoient esté.

### Future tense.

Je seray, { Nous serons,  
tu seras, { Plural. } vous serez,  
il sera. { ilz seront.

## Imperatiue mood.

Sois, { Soyons,  
qu' il soit. { Plural. } Soyez,  
qu' ilz soyent,

## Optatiue mood.

### Present tense singular.

O que volontiers

Je seroie, { Nous serions,  
tu seroys, { plur. } vous seriez,  
il seroit. { ilz seroient,

### Imperfect sing.

Pleust a Dieu que

Je fusse, { Nous fussions,  
tu fusses, { plur. } vous fussiez,  
il fust, { ilz fussent

## The Flower de Luce,

*Present tense singular.*

A la mien[n]e volenté que  
 l'oye esté, { Nous ayons esté,  
 tu ayes esté, { plur. } vous ayez esté,  
 il ait esté. { ilz ayent esté.

*Plus perfect singular.*

Dieu vucille que

je fuisse esté, { Nous fussions esté,  
 tu fusses esté, { plur. } vous fussiez esté,  
 il fust esté. { ilz fussent esté.

*Futur tense singular.*

Pleust a dieu que

je soy, { Nous soyons,  
 tu sois, { cy pres } plur. } vous loyez,  
 il soit. { ilz soient.

## Subiunctive mood.

*Present tense singular.*

Combien que

je soy, { Nous soyons,  
 tu sois, { plur. } vous soyez,  
 il soit. { ilz soient.

*Or so like the Indicative.*

Veu que

je suis, { Nous sommes,  
 tu es, { plur. } vous etes,  
 il est. { ilz sont.

Im-

*Imperfet.*

Encor que

Je fusses, { Nous fussions,  
 tu fusses, { plur. } vous fussiez,  
 il fust. { } ilz fussent,

*Or so.*

Veu que i' estoie, tu estois, &amp;c.

*Perfect.*

Combien que

T'ayé esté, { Nous ayons esté,  
 tu ayes esté, { plur. } vous ayez esté,  
 il ait esté. { } ilz ayent esté.

*Plus perfect singular.*

Quand, or veu que

T'avoy esté, { Nous avions esté,  
 tu avoys esté, { plur. } vous aviez esté,  
 il avoit esté. { } ilz auoient esté.

*Future tense.*

Quand

Je seray, { Nous serons,  
 tu seras, { plur. } vous serez,  
 il sera. { } ilz seront.

*Infinitive mood.*

Etre.

*Perfect and plus perfect.*

Avoir esté.

*Participle,  
stant.*

*The Gerunds according to the former rules.*

*Example of the first regular Conjugation throughout all moods and tenses.*

Enseigner, to teach,

### Indicative mood.

*Present tense singular.*

I'enseigne,	{	Nous enseignons,
tu enseignes,	{	vous enseignez,
il enseigne.	{	ilz enseignent.

*The second person of this tense is framed by adding s, unto the first, throughout all verdes & conjugations.*

*Imperfet.*

I'enseignoie,	{	Nous enseignions,
tu enseignois,	{	vous enseigniez,
il enseignoit.	{	ilz enseignoient.

*The first perfect.*

I'enseignay,	{	Nous enseignasmes,
tu enseignas,	{	vous enseignastes,
il enseignast.	{	ilz enseignerent.

*Second perfect.*

I'ay enseigné,	{	Nous avons enseigné,
tu as enseigné,	{	vous avez enseigné,
il a enseigné.	{	ilz ont enseigné.

*Plus*

Pay puny, { Nous auons puny.  
 tu as punis, { plur. } vous avez puny.  
 il a puny, { } ilz ont puny.  
*Plus perfect.*

I'auoye puny, { Nous auions puny.  
 tu auoys punis, { Plur. } vous auiez puny.  
 il auoit puny, { } ilz auoient puny.

*Future tense.*

Je puniray, { Nous punirons.  
 tu puniras, { plur. } vous punirez.  
 il punira, { } ilz puniront.

### Imperatiue Moode present Sing.

Puny, { Punissons,  
 qu'il punisse, { plur. } punissez.  
 { } qu'ilz punissent.

### Optatiue Moode present, Sing.

O que volontiers je.

Je puniroie, { Nous punirions.  
 tu punirois, { plur. } vous puniriez.  
 il puniroit, { } ilz puniroient.

*Imperfect.*

### Pleust a Dieu que.

Je punisse, { Nous punissions.  
 tu punisses. { plur. } vous punissiez.  
 il punist. { } ilz punissent.

*Perfect*

## Perfect.

A la mienne volonté que.

I'aye enseigné. } Nous ayons enseigné,  
 tu ayes enseigné. } vous ayez enseigné.  
 il ait enseigné. } ilz ayent enseigné.

## Plus perfect Sing.

Pleust a Dieu que.

I'eusse enseigné. } nous eussions enseigné.  
 tu eusses enseigné. } vous eussiez enseigné.  
 il eust enseigné. } ilz eussent enseigné.

## Future tense Sing.

Dieu vucille que:

Tenseigne, } Nous enseignions,  
 tu enseigne, } *Play.* vous enseigniez,  
 il enseigne, } ilz enseignent,

To the future of this mood you must alwaies  
 adde cy apres, otherwise it differs nothing in the  
 singular, from the Indicative mood, the present  
 tense. This throughout all coniugations.

The imperfect of this mood is learned by  
 some, a double present, and not an imperfect. Some  
 other Authors leave out the preterite perfect of  
 this mood, and make but fourre tenses in every  
 coniugation; but I take them to be some frenchi-  
 fied englishmen; for there are rather more then  
 less, as it is aforesaid.

The

*The Submitten mood is made of the Indicative, putting the signes and tokens before every person.*

*Infinitive mood.*

enseigner,

Préterre,

auoir enseigné,

Participle,

enseignant.

*Example of the second Coniugation.**Punir. to punish.**Indicatiuo moode present tense Sing.*

Je puny,	{	Nous punissons.
tu punis,	{	plur. { vous punissez.
il punist,	{	ilz punissent.

*Imperfect Sing.*

Je punissoie,	{	Mous punissions,
tu punissois,	{	plur. { vous punissiez.
il punissoit,	{	ilz punissoient.

*The first perfect,*

Je puny,	{	Nous punissons.
tu punis,	{	plur. { vous punistes,
il punist,	{	ilz punirent.

*The second perfect,*

Say

*Plus perfect, Sing.*

I suoye enseigné, { Nous auions enseigné,  
tu auois enseigné, { p. vous auiez enseigné,  
il auoit enseigné, { ilz auoient enseigné.

*Future tense.*

I enseigneray, { Nous enseignerons.  
tu enseigneras, { plu. vous enseignerez.  
il enseigera, { ilz enseigneront.

*Imperative Mood Sing.*

Enseigne, { Enseignons,  
qu'il enseigne, { plu. Enseignez,  
qu'ilz enseignent,

*Optative Mood present  
sense Sing.*

o que volontiers,

I enseigneroye, { Nous enseignerions,  
tu enseignerois, { P. vous enseigneriez,  
il enseigneroit, { ilz enseigneroient,

*Imperfect.*

Pleust a Dieu que,

I enseignasse. { Nous enseignames,  
tu enseignasses. { tu vous enseignastes,  
il enseignast. { ilz enseignassent.

*You shall finde in some Authors, and heare  
some men say, Nous enseignassions vous en-  
seignassiez; and it is good.*

*Perfect.*

*Perfect Sing.*

A la mienne volonté que.

I'aye puny, { Nous ayons puny.  
 tu ayes puny, { plur. } vous ayez puny.  
 il ait puny, { ilz ayent puny.

*Plus perfect Sing.*

Pleust a Dieu que.

I'eusse puny, { Nous eussions puny.  
 tu eusses puny, { plur. } vous eussiez puny.  
 il eust puny, { ilz eussent puny.

*Future tense Sing.*

Dieu vucile que.

Je punisse, { Nous punissions,  
 tu punisses, { plur. } vous punissiez.  
 il punist, { ilz punissent,

*The Subiunctive mood is framed out of the indicative, putting one of the signs to every sense.*

## Infinitive Mood present

*tense Sing.*

Punir.

*Préterite.*

auoir puny.

*Participle.*

Punissant.

*Example.*

## The Flower de Luce,

*Example of the third Conjugation*

. de veoir, to see.

## Indicative mood.

Present tense singular.

Je veoy, { Nous voyons,  
 tu veois, { plur. } vous voyez,  
 il veoit, { ilz voyent.

Imperfect singular.

Je veoyoy, { Nous voyoyons,  
 tu veoyois, { plur. } vous voyoyez,  
 il voyoit. { ilz voyoyent.

*In stead of* Nous voyoyons, *we say* nous  
 voyions, vous voyiez, il voyoient, *because*  
 one doth gape so wide, and makes such rough  
 speech.

## The first perfect.

Je voy, { Nous veismes,  
 tu veis, { plur. } vous veistes,  
 il veist. { ilz veirent.

## Second perfect.

T'ay veu, { Nous avons veu,  
 tu as veu, { plur. } vous avez veu,  
 il a veu, { ilz ont veu.

## Plus perfect.

T'avoys veu, { Nous avions veu,  
 tu avoys veu, { plur. } vous aviez veu,  
 il avoit veu, { ilz avoient veu.

Finit.

*Future tense singular.*

Je vorsy, { Nous voyrons,  
tu voiras, { plural. } vous voyrez,  
il voyra { ilz voyront.

*Some doe say,* Je verray, tu verras, il verra;  
nous verrons, vous verrez, ilz verront.

**Imparatiue moode.**

*Present tense sing.*

veoy, { voyons,  
qu'il veoit, { plural. } voyez,  
qu'ilz veoyent.

**Optatiue moode.**

*Present tense singular.*

O que volontiers

Je voiroye, { Nous voirions,  
tu voirosis, { plural. } vous voiriez,  
il voiroit. { ilz voiroient.

*Imperfett.*

A la mienne volonté que

Je veisse, { Nous veissions,  
tu veisses, { plural. } vous veissiez,  
il veist. { ilz veissent,

*Preter-*

*The Flower de Luce,**Preterperfect.*

Pleust a Dieu que

I'aye veu, { Nous ayons veu,  
 tu ayes veu, { plur. } vous ayez veu,  
 il ait veu. { } ilz ayent veu.

*Plus perfect.*

Dieu vucille que

I'eusse veu, { Nous eussions veu,  
 tu eusses veu, { plur. } vous eussiez veu,  
 il eust veu. { } ilz eussent veu.

*Futur tense.*

Dieu vucille que

Ie veoye, { Nous voyons,  
 tu veoyes, { plur. } vous voyez,  
 il veoit. { } ilz voyent.

*The subjunctive like the Indicative.**Infinitive mood,*

veoir.

*Preterite,*

avoir veu.

*Participle,*

voyant.

*Exampl.*

*Example of the fourth conjugat.*

Faire, to do, to make.

Indicative Mood present tense Sing.

Ie fay, } Nous faisons.

tu fais, } Plur. vous faitez.

il fait, } ilz font.

*Imperf.*

Ie faisoie, } Nous faisions.

tu faisois, } plur. vous faisez.

il faisoit, } ilz faisoient.

*The first perf.*

Ie fey, } Nous feimes.

tu feis, } plural. vous feitez.

il feit, } ilz feirent.

*Second perf.*

I'ay fait, } Nous auons fait.

tu as faits, } plural. vous avez faits.

il a fait, } ilz ont fait.

*Plus perfect.*

I'auoye fait, } Nous auions fait.

tu auois fait, } Plur. vous auiez faits.

il auoit fait, } ilz auoient fait.

Imperative Mood present  
tense Sing.

E

Fay,

Fay, *faisons.*  
 qu'il face, *plural. faisçz.*  
 qu'ilz facent. *quel. qu'ilz facent.*

**Optative Mood present  
tense Sing.**

O que volontiers.

Je feroye, *Nous ferions.*  
 tu ferois, *plural. vous feriez.*  
 il feroit, *ilz feroient.*

*Imperfect.*

A la mienne volonté que.

Je feisse, *Nous feissions.*  
 tu feisses, *plural. vous feissiez.*  
 il feist, *ilz feissent.*

*Pretor perfect*

Pleust a dieu que.

T'aye faict, *Nous ayons faict.*  
 tu ayez faict, *plural. vous ayez faict.*  
 il ait faict, *ilz ayent faict.*

*Plus perfect.*

Dreiu vucille que.

T'eusse faict, *Nous eussions faict.*  
 tu eusses faict, *plural. vous eussiez faict.*  
 il eust faict, *ilz eussten faict.*

*Future tense.*

Pleust a dieu que.

# To the courteous Reader.

**G**entle Reader. Looke not in this Treatise for any eloquent wordes, nor polished sentences, for I doe not go about to begge any favour, nor insinuate into any mans loue by couloured and mystical phrases. Neither doe I intend to teach my Maisters. But in requitall of your kinde courtesie, in teaching mee this little English I haue, doe in the same set downe such precepts, as I find best for the pronouncing, understanding, and speaking of the French tongue. And though some of them are common in many booke, and vsed by many, both teachers and learners, yet I presume, this will bee as agreeable as any were yet, and in breefe, containing more then euer I saw yet in english. And if by chance I haue applied a rule in stead of an exception,

To the Reader.

or an exception in stead of a rule, the teacher may easily mend it, and your courteous censure in reciprocall of the good will I bear unto you, I hope will excuse it. Reade it ouer, but not sliglyt, consider every rule, and way euery word in it. Bestow rather ffe dayes in learning ffe vowels, then to learne and passe them ouer in a day, as being the chiefe and onely ground of all the rest, without the which you shall loose your labour, not being able to pronounce one diphthong, vnlesse you pronounce the vowels well, perfectly, neatly, and distinctly, without confounding one with another, The which care you must obserue in the consonants, not to pronounce *B*, in stead of *P, D*, in stead of *T, F*, in stead of *V*, and such like faults, the which strangers may easily commit, and confound the letters together, in so much that a frenchman shall hardly understand what hee meanes, or at least will quickly know him to be a strager. And whē you find some words not pronounced according to the rules, the which are very few, thinke a swallow makes not the summer, therefore to bee in vaine to make a rule for an example, beeing more studious to bee briefe and plaine, then to ouerwhelme your memories

*Future tense singular.*

Ie seray symé, { Nous serons symez,  
 tu seras symé, } P. vous serez symez,  
 il sera symé. { ilz seront symez.

*Imperatiue mood.**Present tense singular.*

Sois symé, { Soyons symez,  
 qu'il soit symé, } P. soyez symez,  
 qu'ilz soient symez.

*Optatiue mood.**Present tense singular.*

O que volontiers

Ie seroye symé, { Nous serions symez,  
 tu seroys symé, } P. vous seriez symez,  
 il seroit symé. { ilz seroient symez.

*Verbes Impersonals, are Actives and Passive;*  
*You shall know a verbe Impersonall active, by the*  
*pronome il which goeth always before it: and*  
*a passive by this particle on: as il fault, on e-*  
*studie. They are coningated according to this*  
*manner.*

Il faulc.

| Il a fallut,

Il falloit.

| Il a fallu,

Il avoit fallu.

Il fauldra.

## Operative moods.

Il fauldroit,

Pleust a Dieu que

Il fallust.

Quil ayt fallu,

Pleust a Dieu que

Il eust fallu,

A lamienne volonte

Qu ill faille,

Infinitive mood,

Falloir.

Auoit fallu.

## Indicative mood.

Present tense Sing.

On estuddie.

On estudioyt.

On eust eustid.

On a estudiez.

On avoit estudid.

On sestudjera, &amp;c.

The rest according to the rules before written.

This Pronome il, before these verbes, signifieth as much, as it, in English: on as much: au men, or some, au men say, some say, &c.

## Of Participles.

Participles are Active and Passive: The Active endes alwaies in ant, the feminine in ante; au aymant, aymante. Passives are made by the second Presente of the same verbes, and the Infinitive moud of the verbe ic suis, repecting the verbe i'ay; au estic leu, estic aymé. Their  
fami-

## Planted in England.

51

je face,	{	Nous facions.
tu faces,	{ plural.	vous faciez.
il face,	{	ilz facent.

This tense is rather framed of the third person, of the singular number, of the Imperative mood, then of any other, only changing qu'il into ie, as qu'il face, qu'il plaise, qu'il viue, qu'il prene, does all make Dieu yucille que, ie face, ie plaise, ie viue, ie prene, &c. The Subjunctive as it is before sayde.

## Infinitive Mood

present tense Sing.

Faire.

Preter perfect and plus.

auoir faict,

Participle.

Faisant.

Thus much of verbes actifs;

B 3

4

# The Flower de Luce.

A Verbe Passer is made of the second protreite perfect of the Indication of the Action, putting away the verbe say, and taking, ie suis; and is coningated onely by the verbe auxiliar, as you may see in this example,

## Indicatiue moodc.

### Present tense singular.

Je suis asymé,	Nous sommes asymez,
tu es asymé,	P. vous estez asymez,
il estoit asymé.	ilz sont asymez.

### Imperf.

I'estoye asymé,	Nous estoions asymez,
tu estois asymé,	P. vous estoiez asymez,
il est asymé.	ilz estoient asymez.

### First preterite.

Je fu asymé,	Nous fumes asymez,
tu fus asymé,	P. vous fustes asymez,
il fust asymé,	ilz furent asymez.

### Second preterite perfect.

I'ay esté asymé,	Nous avons esté asymez
tu as esté asymé	P. vous avez esté asymez,
il a esté asymé.	ilz ont esté asymez.

### Plus perfect.

I'avoy esté asymé,	Nous avions esté asymez
tu avoys esté asymé	P. vous aviez esté asymez,
il ayoit esté asymé.	ilz avoient esté asymez.

## Of Prepositions.

*Of Prepositions, some are single, some are compounded.*

*The compound hath a contrarie signification unto the single : as viser, and abuser, dire, desdire, bender, desbender ; which signifies to use and abuse, say and unsay, bend and unbend.*

*The Latino Prepositions are all expressed by the article of the genitive case : as il est reuenu de Turquie de L'Eglise du Temple, il est party de Londres. But if a Name begin with a vowel, this signe d' will serue : as il n'est pas sorty d' Italie, d' Almagne, d' Angleterre.*

*Prepositions that signify moving from one place to another, or in the same place are expressed by the article of the Dative case of the same gender and number : as il vay a Londres ; il est alez a Paris, il est a la maison, il vont aux champs.*

*If it bee motion from Countrey to Countrey, wee say, en : as il est allé en France, en Turquie. Likewise isy, tu as., il a esté en France, en Alemagne : In the plurall number wee say, es, et, il est, es Indes, es Escholles.*

## Of Coniunctions.

*Coniunctions are often used, and necessarie to be*

*Be knowne, especially these under written:*

*Copulatives, et, aussi, n'y.*

*Distinctives, ou, ne.*

*Discretives, mais, toutesfois, ains.*

*Gauzing, car, pour ce que parce que, voyant, voyant que, puis, puis que.*

*Diminutives, au, moing, a tout lemoing, si, seulement.*

*Of Choyce: afin, afinque, incontinentque, comme, comment, ainsi, ainsique, que.*

### Of Interie&tions.

*Interiections are taken from the Latines.*

*Some are of admiring: as he, he Dieu, O Dieu.*

*Condoling: as. ça, ha, ho.*

*Laughing, and other's, which are little in use for the French, and the most part of them common to any Language.*

### Læti completi labores,

**F I N I S.**

fæminine is made by adding e short after it. They are declined with the articles, for things determined: *au l'amant, de l'amant, à l'amant, le lisant, du lisant, au lisant.* Plur. *les amants, les lisants.* Likewise the Passives: *au l'aymé, de l'aymé, à l'aymé,* as for example:

*Sing.* { Nom. L'amant, de l'amante.  
Gen. De l'amant, de l'mante.  
Dat. A l'amant, a l'amante.

*Plur.* { Nom. Les amants, les amantes.  
Gen. Des amants, des amantes.  
Dat. Aux amants, aux amantes.

### The like for the Passives

*Sing.* { Nom. L'aymé, l'aymée.  
Gen. De l'aymé, de l'aymée.  
Dat. A l'aymé, a l'aymée.

*Plur.* { Nom. Les asymez, les asymées.  
Gen. Des asymés, des asymées.  
Dat. Aux asymez, aux asymées.

### Of Aduerbes.

Aduerbes are the same as in Latine. Some are derived from Nounes, of the fæminine gender.

der. Some exist of themselves; as them of place, time, and such like, that are in Latine, and easie to be knowne, therefore superfluous to rehearse.

Of Nounes of the feminine gender, we make Aduerbes, onely adding ment unto them: as bonne bounement, laide laiderment, &c.

The Aduerbes that in Latine end in ter, are made French by changing ter into ment, and the letter before ter next unto e short, or m: as fideliter fidellement, arroganter, arrogament.

Note that Frenchmen to make a negation doe always use two particles or words, whereof one goeth before the verbe, the other after it: Ne, goeth always before, and pas, or point, after it: as vous ne dicitis pas la verité, il n'est, point icy.

There is sometimes an article, or a pronomme with them: as ie ne vous diray pas, or point ou il est, vous ne me defiez pas, qu'il y est, toit allez.

But being asked a question, you must answer with non, or neony, and not with point, or pas, unless you make an absolute speech.

Sometimes we use iamais, and rien, in stead of pas, or point: as ie ne vy jamais, ie n'ay rien, &c.

## To the Reader.

memories with ouerlong discourses,

The manner, how to make yse of these rules, is this: The learner must take any good *French* Author he likes best, and what word soeuer he goes about to reade, let him looke vpon his Rules concerning the pronunciation of the letters, how they are pronounced in seuerall places, first the vowell, then what consonants are before and after, and hauing compared and brought all the Rules concerning those letters together, he shall easily finde the true pronuncion of any word. As for the vnderstanding, the best way is to take some bookees that are both *English* and *French*: as the Bible, Testament, and many others that are very common in *England*. And though it seemes vnto you harsh at the first, yet notwithstanding after a little labour, will prooue exceeding easie: as by experience hath beeene tryed: In so much as some haue learned perfectly to reade, and vnderstand the most part in lesse then a quarter of a yeare, onely applying themselues vnto it, one houre and a halfe in a day. Therefore obserue diligently these Rules following.

There

• 18 •





